MR. JONES DEFEATED

FORMAN CONFIRMED AS INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

Bryan's Popocratic Manager Beaten in His Effort to "Turn Down" an Illinois Gold Democrat.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE

TO BE FINALLY SETTLED BY A COM-MISSION OF SURVEYORS.

Arguments for and Against Ticket Scalping-Controller Eckels on Existing Financial Conditions.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- The limit of the strength of the Senate free-silver opposition to the appointments made by President Cleveland in reward for service to the cause of sound-money Democracy was shown this afternoon in the fight against the confirmation of Forman, of East St Louis, sound-money candidate for Governor of Illinois, appointed commissioner of internal revenue. The vote was 15 against to 41 for. The Senate also voted to confirm the nomination of Charles B. Howry, of Mississippi, to be judge of the Court of Claims. Chairman Jones, representing the power of the Democratic national committee, led the fight against Forman, and made an exhibition of himself. The Democratic national committee seems to be quite as influential in the United States Senate as it was in the last campaign and system, Mr. Eckels said, the public was in the senatorial fights in Idaho, North Carolina and South Dakota.

Colonel Michael V. Sheridan, assistant adjutant general, to be colonel and assistant adjutant general; Major J. B. Babcock, assistant adjutant general, to be lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant general; Captain John M. Banister, assistant surto be major and surgeon; Frank Dyer Chester, of Massachusetts, to be consul at Buda-Pesth, Hungary; P. W. O'Sullivan, of Prescott, A. T., to be register of | chief cause of distrust. the land office at Prescott, A. T.; Capt W. T. Sampson, to be chief of the bureau

of ordnance department of the navy. An Associated Press dispatch says: The friends of Hon. W. S. Forman had no difhour, and the vote on confirmation was 41 to 15 in Mr. Forman's favor. Speeches favorable to confirmation were made by Senators Cullom, Palmer and Hale, and in opposition by Senators Chandler, Jones of Arkansas, Berry and Stewart. Senator Chandler was the only Republican, except the independents, who opposed confirmation either by voice or vote, and he stated as the reason for his attitude the fact that Mr. Forman had supported the Indianapolisp latform, which declared for both a gold standard and free trade-both declarations contrary to the American policy, in his view. The other opposing speakers based their opposition on the ground that Forman had been especially denunclatory of the Democratic nominees during his campaign for Governor of Illinois on the gold Democratic plank. Senators Cullom and Palmer contended that there was no basis for opposition to Mr. Forman's confirmation except that of a political character, and this, they contended, was not sufficient reason for opposition. They said that Mr. Forman was a man of unexceptional personal character and deserving of far more prompt action than had been vouchsafed on his nomination by the

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY. Long-Standing Dispute to Be Settled

by a Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. - One of the greatest obstacles to the ratification by the Senate of the general arbitration treaty has been removed in the arrangement by negotiation of a plan for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question. In the

course of a day or two a treaty will be laid before the Senate for its action which, if | therefor final settlement of the long-standing bounern senators have secretly opposed the general arbitration treaty because of a determination on their part not to have this boundary question submitted to arbitration. They felt that the territory was too valuable, particularly since the discovery of the great wealth of the gold deposits there. to chance its loss through any such accident as the appointment of a European umpire, and their objections were not overcome by repeated representations to the effect that such disputes might be easily excepted from the operations of the general treaty. Now, however, by the treatment of the Alaskan boundary in a separate treaty, the whole subject can be loved from the path of the general treaty and disposed of in advance if necessary. This special treaty is similar in terms to the usual run of such treaties and provides for the appointment of a commission to visit the country and fix definitely the one-hundred-and-tenth meridian, which, under treaty of cession of Alaska

Northwest territory.

TICKET SCALPING.

to the United States, forms the boundary

between that territory and the British

tee on Interstate Commerce. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. - The Senate committee on interestate commerce to-day heard arguments on the bill introduced by scalping. George M. McKenzie, representing the ticket brokers, made the opening saying that the bill was not in the interest brokerage business was founded on fraud. He said there were five hundred men in one association and 180 in another. He In reply to a question, Mr. Eckels said claimed that the brokers were necessary to the weaker lines, who could not get any business under traffic agreements.

Senator Cullom asked if the ticket broker's business did not violate the interstatecommerce law in allowing discrimination against a large portion of the public, and did not assist roads to violate the law when they so desired, to which Mr. McKenzie replied that he thought his business prevented discrimination. Asked as to fraudulent fickets, he said that no frauds had been traced to the door of the association. | between Venezuela and Great Britain, Mr. McKenzie criticised the report of the Interstate-commerce Commission, which pronounced the brokerage business as a Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, public evil and a violation of the interstate- is almost completed and probably will be

Mr. Carter asked if it was not notorious that certain roads sold large amounts of tion of the Venezuelan Congress on the tickets to brokers to furnish at much less than the tariff rates, and at which tickets were sold to the general public. Mr. Mc-Kenzie admitted that this was true, but not so much as formerly. In reply to several questions on this subject, he said the business was carried on by repates being paid at the end of the route. Replying to a question by Mr. Cullom, he said that the laws should first be changed by providing that a commission of the government

should fix all rates. answer to questions Mr. McKenzie said that agents of the brokers were in towns of 10,000 people and upwards. He could not say what per cent, of the total passenger business was done by brokers, whether more than 1 per cent, or not, but he estimated that they were doing 20 per cent, of the competitive business, most of which was done by prearrangement with the companies. People traveled under assumed names, but this was with the consent of the companies. The brokers did nothing in local business, but people in small towns got the benefit of their business by coming to the cities to purchase tickets. Before the ticket brokers were de-

Passenger Association, spoke briefly in reply to Mr. McKenzie. Mr. Caldwell denied many of the statements made by Mr. Mc-Kenzie. The statement that the selling in gross of mileage and other tickets, he said, was untrue and misleading, except in certain cases. Some carrier may enter into arrangement with the brokers for their own benefit, in violation of the law by selling tickets less than its published rates and also of its business obligations. As to the public being benefited by the brokers, he called attention to McKenzie's statement that railroads sold mileage books at 2 cents a mile to the public and the brokers charge 214 cents. He claimed that Mr. Mc-Kenzie also had made a misleading statement regarding the nontransferability of tickets. This provision was made necessary on account of the brokers, and yet 90 per cent. of the brokerage business was done with nontransferable tickets. The brokers' rate, he said, was not always the same, but where a sufficient number could get together they would agree to maintain rates, the rate being made a little less than the published tariff rates of the roads. Mr. Caldwell said that the law insists on while the brokerage business invites the disregard of the law in this particular by as pointed out by the Interstate-commerce Commission are cured, a carrier can maintain offices side by side, one selling tickets | country should "be bound" to deliver fugiat the published rate and the other at a tives who were citizens of the country to less rate through a broker. It sometimes | which they had fled, saying that it was unibelow what they actually cost him in order to convince a rival company that he is being furnished tickets at a low rate and to get the second company to sell him tickets at a much less rate. Mr. Caldwell said he would file with the committee some facts in relation to frauds by the forgery of tickets, and called attention to a dispatch from Chicago in which it was shown that arrests had been made of several parties for manu-

facturing tickets which were such clever forgeries they could scarcely be detected. ECKELS GIVES ADVICE.

The Controller of the Currency Dis-

cusses Financial Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-Controller Eckels, of the Treasury Department, to-day gave his views on the financial condition of the country to the House committee on banking and currency. Several bills introduced by members of the House had been referred to Mr. Eckels for his judgment and he analyzed them, besides giving his views on the money question in general. While there was no doubt for the necessity for changes in the government's financial disposed to attribute too much of the existing trouble to the lack of monetary legisla-Among the confirmations announced towere the following: Lieutenant travagance in private and public expenditures, partly induced by speculation, were largely responsible for the country's business difficulties. The day had passed when the volume of money was its most important factor. Improved facilities for transssened the importance of a large volume, Improved credit was more important. The first essential in this country was the stability of public credit. The apparent reluctance of the people of the United States to redeem their public obligations was the The current redemption of the demand

bligations of the government was the chief problem of the treasury. The funding and cancellation of these obligations. so that the maintenance of a gold reserve would be no longer necessary, was the most desirable policy. Whether it was the most practical one was a question. So far as the contraction of the currency was concerned, Mr. Eckels did not think it would not follow gradual retirement of the greenbacks, provided credit was reasonably sta-Banks would supply the needed currency or gold would come from abroad. The pursuance of Secretary McCulloch's policy would have disposed of the question. Mr. Eckels added: "Any business man who constantly redeems his notes without retiring them and keeps them out constantly will come to a settling day that will break him. The chief feature of a banking bill would be to take from the government the issuing of credit notes. The banks can do this." Banks conducted on practical banking principles, instead of speculative enterprises, Mr. Eckels said, could satisfy the currency needs of business." Before the war the banks had arways furnished sufficient gold for business. In the course of a discussion of the war

onditions Mr. Eckels gave the opinion that the government might have maintained gold payments throughout the war, and said that Senator Morrill believed the is suance of greenbacks had greatly increased the cost of the war. The recent disturb ances had been due, he asserted, to the distrust aroused by the policy first, of stamping a trade dollar as 100 cents, when it was not worth that without something behind it and the addition of the Sherman law. The repeal of the Sherman law and the vote at the recent election against free silver with the unusual foreign demand for breadstuffs had restored normal conditions, but if at any time conditions arose which created a demand for \$100,000,000 of gold that gold would be drawn from the treasury, and the government would be obliged to redeem its obligations in depreciated currency or sell more bonds. If the government went out of the banking business this danger would be averted. The government should not be expected to conduct a banking business, because it had no facilities

In reply to a question from Mr. Cox. of l'ennessee, whether there was any objection to the use of the greenbacks as basis for banking, Mr. Eckels said: "That would be imprisonment for life instead of direct execution." Under such a system if a bank went out of business or contracted the notes. Bonded securities were payable on a certain date, but any banking system based on them, any system which based the volume of currency on anything but the needs of business, was erroneous, Mr. Cook, of Wisconsin, inquired why the "endless chain" process had not occurred during the fourteen years beginning with 1878, when the government was buying

so much silver. The explanation Mr. Eckels gave was that during these years there were only \$346,000,000 of obligations in the public mind were \$156,000,000 more. Referring to the bond issues by the present administration, he said that on the day the contract was made with the syndicate there had been but \$8,000,000 of gold coin at the command of the treasury. The government should not be put in the position of a mendicant asking aid nor should it be at the mercy of financiers. "No government can base its financial system on patriotism," he re-

Mr. Newlands asked whether there was any debtor nation that was able to keep Arguments Before the Senate Commit- its uncovered paper money at par with gold. To this Mr. Eckels replied that he knew of no such case, except the United States, but maintained that they could do so if the paper was issued by the banks, instead of the government. If the banking system in such countries made a fea-Senator Cullom to amend the interstate- ture of bank deposits, as is done in this commerce act so as to prevent ticket country, the uncoverable paper could be maintained at par.

Mr. Newlands said that if the power of exchange should be maintained in a country it should be maintained in the exchange of the world. There was a difference between gold and silver which enabled countries which used silver as a standard | fendants of conspiring to injure the credit of commerce. He denied that the ticket | money to produce cheaper than those which did not.

Mr. Eckels replied that no one cause could be assigned for a cheap production. in the world to meet all demands if propthe committee again on Monday.

THE VENEZUELA TREATY.

It Has Not Been Fully Completed, and No Arbitrators Have Been Named.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister, was in conference with Secretary Olney for a half hour drawn up under the heads agreed upon by signed and sent to Venezuela for the acnext mail steamer, which leaves New York in a week's time. While there are small points yet to be arranged, none of them is of importance save that relating to the personnel of the commission. It was not inne treaty, but to provide generally for selection of them from among distinguished jurists of the United States and Great Britain, leaving to the supreme courts of the two countries the designation of the individuals, but subsequently it was found desirable to name them. Such delay as has occurred in completing the last stages of the negotiations is due, it is gathered from official sources, to the difficulty in selecting the British arbitrators. From the aspect of the matter to-day, however, there is evranged in the course of a very few days and that no other obstacle of importance be encountered in concluding the

Justice Brewer declined to affirm or dony the report that he and Chief Justice Fuller had been appointed on the Venezuela Arbi-B. D. Caldwell, chairman of the Western | he said, "to say whether it is true, and I dyspepsia." something else must take its place. | tration Commission. "I am not at liberty,

cannot say no." It is understood, however, to be practically certain that the chief justice and Mr. Justice Brewer have been decided on as members when the document is fully completed. The Venezuelan Congress has been called to meet in regular session on the 20th of next month. It may be readily advanced if necessary to meet any time between that date and the 1st of February, but as the treaty can hardly arrive at Caracas much before the middle of the month the government is not likely to take advantage of the permissory law.

EXTRADITION TREATIES.

Senate Passes on the Argentine and Orange Free State Agreements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-The Senate had up the extradition treaties between the United States and the Argentine Republic MR. STEWART CONDEMNS IT and the Orange Free State in executive session again to-day and passed upon them, it is presumed, finally. The debate to-day the sale of tickets at the published rates, was opened by Senator White, of California, who precipitated the question immedithe carrier. Until the defects in the law ately after the Forman confirmation was disposed of. The senator criticised the Senate amendment providing that neither happens, he said, that a broker sells tickets formly construed as meaning that they should not be delivered, as equally object tionable to the terms of the treaty as negotiated which made their surrender obligatory. He said that while he did not want this country to be compelled to deliver fugitives in all cases where they were citizens he thought it probable that cases would arise where, in the interest of justice, they should be given up. There was considerable debate as to the phraseology to be used, in which Senators White and Vilas were the most active participants. As ultimately agreed upon, the provision was made to read as follows: "It shall not be incumbent on either of the contracting parties to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulation of this convention, but each shall have the

> The amendment was adopted without dis-sent and the treaty as amended ratified. Gear's Pacific Railroad Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-The Republican steering committee to-day decided to make an effort to secure consideration during the present session of the Gear Pacific railroad commission bill and appointed Senators Aldrich and Davis a subcommittee to confer with the Democratic steering committee on the subject. The proposition to recommend the taking up of the bill was not without opposition in the committee, but a majority effort to have the Hawaiian cable bill made the order of business after the disposal of the Nicaragua canal bill, thus displacing the bankruptcy bill, but the suggestion was adopted only to the extent of empowering Senator Hale to confer with Senator Hoar, who has charge of the bankruptcy bill, on the proposition. The status of the Delaware senatorial situation also formed the basis of considerable discussion, but the conclusion was reached that as this is a privileged question in any form in which it may come up, the committee could not

power to deliver them up if in their discre-

tion it be deemed proper to do so.'

The Amended Nicaragua Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. - Senator Morgan to-day presented in the Senate the amendment to the Nicaragua canal bill, objections that have been raised to the bil as a result partly of Minister Rodriguez's letter to Secretary Olney. This amendment tains the following additional paragraph: "And the government of the United States admits the right of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to interpose any objections to the acceptance of this act by the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua which they, or either of them, may deem just, subject to the right of the United States to participate in the examination, discussion and settlement of such objections by diplomatic correspondence or by arbitration under the provisions of the concessions made by sald governments to said company, if that method of settlement is pre ferred by said governments.'

Reorganization of the Army Urged. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-General Miles appeared before the Senate committee or military and militia to-day to urge the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the army, which has been reported and is on the Senate calendar. He said that the United States was the only civilized country in the world which did not have the three-battalion organization which is proposed in this bill and he urged the importance of adopting the system, even though it should be necessary to defer the increase of the treaury would warrant it. He said that more men were especially needed in the artillery branch because of the improvements in fortifications requiring an additional force to take care of them and of the valuable guns located at various

The Sugar Trust Lobby.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-The Sugar Trust lobby is on the ground headed by Searles, its legislative representative. The ways and means committee has got down to the sugar schedule in a provisional preliminary way and the sugar interests appear promptly on the scene. schedule will be practically finished during the coming week.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- To-day's treasury statement: Available cash balance, \$230,231,262; gold reserve, \$144,278,757. President and Mrs. Cleveland gave their attendance was the smallest which has occurred for many years.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

C., S. & H. Receivership Fight Results in a Suit for \$200,000.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 28.-The directors and officers of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company think there has been a base attempt to wreck their road Last night a conspiracy suit for \$200,000 was filed in the Common Pleas Court against George W. Saul, ex-Receiver E. M. Poston, David L. Sleeper, Morz Donahue, S. J. Flickinger and Mrs. Anna Bonebrake. The suit was brought by the C., S. & H. Railroad through its counsel, Lawrence Maxwell, of Cincinnati; Judge Gilbert H. Stewart, of Columbus, and Frank Durbin, of Zanesville. It accuses the deof the road by causing the appointment of Receiver Poston, who has just been removed. The petition states by reason of the conspiracy charged the credit of the road that in his opinion there is sufficient gold has been injured to the amount of the damages asked for, \$200,000. The suit was erly used. Mr. Eckels will appear before | filed rate and subsequent to the filing of the suit to enjoin the same defendants from applying again for a receiver. One feature of the case is that two of the defendants, Sleeper and Donahue, are lawyers, and if a conspiracy should be proved it could be made the basis of disbarment proceedings. Mr. Saul said last night that he was in the middle of the Atlantic ocean when a receiver was applied for and he didn't see how he could have been conspiring. Mr. J. Flickinger said: "I know nothing to-day. It is understood that the treaty | whatever about any conspiracy either before or after the appointment of a receiver or at any other time.

ELEVEN MINERS INJURED.

Result of an Explosion Caused by Cold Air Meeting Warm Gas.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 28.-By an explosion a coal mine at Foster, fifteen miles south, eleven men have been severely sended at first to name the arbitrators in | burned, one of them fatally. The mine was suddenly opened and formed gas which ignited from the lamps of the miners who were just leaving work temporarily. The following were injured: Louis Folger, fatally, Robert Williams, John Ferrell, C. G. Anderson, David Scott and two sons, Thomas Conner, William Morgan, John ery reason to believe that this will be ar- Pierson. Nearly all the injured men have families. The damage to the mine is slight.

For Dyspepsia

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. J. B. McClellan, Murfreesbero, Tenn., says: "I find it a first-class remedy in

SENATORS URGE AN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Chandler Advocates Mr. Wolcott's Bill and Explains the Attitude of Republican Members.

AND CALLS THE PROPOSED CONFER-ENCE A FAKE AND PANTOMIME.

Populist Allen Denounces the Administration for Forcelosing the Union Pacific Railway Mortgage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- The open sesto further delay. The Nicaragua canal bill Senate for a brief time, but no progress was made on either of them.

Early in the day a lively debate occurred | money than monometallists.' over Mr. Allen's resolution directing the into the powers of the President and at- | declares that only Englan torney general to conduct foreclosure proceedings against the Pacific roads; also Reading from the law, Mr. Allen argued that the first duty of the President was The President, he said, should be bound by the law as much as the humblest citizen of the land. If this point was raised it was likely to defeat the foreclosure. Mr. Clark interrupted to express astonthe United States should pay out of its before resorting to foreclosure.

Mr. Allen responded that he could be moved by bluster. The law was plain and the duty mandatory on the President. The discussion seemed a technical legal character as to the construction of the law, Mr. Platt and Mr. Bacon taking part. Mr. Platt said he confessed to some doubt as to the right of the President to resort to foreclosure before redemption, but he was inclined to believe the power existed. Mr. Allen declared that the President could not foreclose. He declined to recognize the law and, in the language of Boss Tweed, asked, "What are you going to do about it?" It was time to stop this "dickering" of the attorney general as to these roads. The executive branch had taken from Congress the Cuban and other foreign questions and now there was an effort to remove from Congress all control of our domestic affairs. The resolution finally went over in order to permit Mr. Thurston to address the Senate on it to-mor-THE MONETARY CONFERENCE BILL

tional monetary conference was then resumed. Mr. Chandler, who, in the absence of Mr. Wolcott, has charge of the measure addressed the Senate, outlining the purposes of the bill. He said: "This bill represents a new movement beginning in the and gold as standard money. The provisions of the bill are in the form desired by its friends; substantially in the language of three previous authorizations under which United States delegates were appointed to international monetary conferences, and of one under which no action was taken." Mr. Chandler then outlined the provisions of the bill and quoted from Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance, saying Mr. McKinley would take every means to promote an international agreement. Mr. Chandler closed his remarks by saying: "This bill for an international bimetalconference has been deliberately presented in a body, a majority of whose members are in favor of the free coinage of silver by the United States independently of other nations, and who believe that no successful result will come from the conference. But it is presented to them in the belief and after the assurance that they are not unwilling to allow the experiment to be again tried, under favorable auspices, and with a universal hope that annual reception to the judiciary and to the tions of the world. It is also presented in senators and representatives in Congress to- the form which is preferred by the friends prove useful, effective and successful in its great purpose. It depends for its passage on the votes of those senators who have no such faith. They can defeat it by direct votes against. They can defeat it by amendments destructive of any hopeful scheme for an international agreement. Such a result, Mr. President, I will not anticipate; but will ask, in the public interest, for the speedy and unanimous adop-tion of the bill, for it is now proposed for the consideration and decision of the Sen-

Mr. Chandler appealed to Mr. Cannon to withdraw his amendment which seeks to have the United States take the initiative and entire execution of the conference. The countries of the western hemisphere, with the possible exception of Canada doubtless favored bimetallism, and it was towards the great nations of Europe that the friends of the conference must look for co-operation. Mr. Chandler appealed also to Mr. Stewart not to precipitate a general free coinage issue by urging his amendment directing the mints to be opened to free and unlimited coinage within one month after the failure of the confer-

MR. STEWART'S VIEWS. Mr. Stewart spoke of the futility of international conferences. He opposed international money, saying it was not necessary to commerce. He did not believe in going to Europe, to the creditor nations, to find out what money we should use. It was for the United States to make its own Mr. Hoar interjected a question, prefacing it with the remark that he acquiesced with some of the views Mr. Stewart had expressed as to the desirability of fixing our own standards "But," queried Mr. Hoar, "after we had established our ratio would it not be a good thing to persuade other nations to do the same "I think not; it would be a very

thing," responded Mr. Stewart, "There we differ," added Mr. Hoar. Mr. Stewart went on to say that it would be well to let Europe "stick to gold." He closed with the statement that he would not oppose the bill, although he believed it placed the United States in the humiliating position of supplicating the crowned heads of Europe Mr. Bacon offered an amendment authorizing the President of the United States to

call, in his discretion, such international conference to assemble at such point as may be agreed on. Mr. Chandler said that, while he felt the amendment was unnecessary, he was willing to have it adopted. Mr. Stewart then resumed, denouncing the proposed conference as a "fake" and a pantomime." "You are deceiving the peo-

ple," he declared, after reciting many pubife evils. Mr. Hoar promptly rose to a question of order, and with mock gravity said that as the word "you" meant the Vice President, it was out of order to attribute to that officer all these disagreeable things. There was a general laugh, in which the Vice President joined, and Mr. Stewart said his "you" would be addressed to Mr. Hoar, who represented the general tendency to arraign people as Anarchists, etc. At the close of Mr. Stewart's speech Mr.

Chandler said he hoped to pass the bill to-

ate took up the Nicaragua canal bill. It was laid aside, however, in order to allow the bankruptcy bill to be taken up. Mr. Hoar, in charge of the bill, said he anticipated no opposition, as there was substantial agreement among those urging various forms of the bill. Mr. Nelson and the Nicaragua canal bill as the regular order, but on Mr. Morgan's request it went over informally.

The following bills were then passed: Point Arena, Cal.; House bill for the relief of Cogswell & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., involving a claim of \$1,806; House bill as to the recording of mortgages in the Indian Territory; House bill settling the accounts of Indian Agent John Y. Williams; Senate bill pensioning the widow of the late Brig. Gen. Dan Macauley at \$30 per month; Senate bill providing that a district judge shall have all the powers of a circuit judge within his own district, and also within any district in which he shall be designated to hold court during the time limited

by such designation. At 5:15 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

EUROPEAN BIMETALLISTS. Views of Frenchmen, Germans and

Englishmen on the Situation. LONDON, Jan. 28.-The February number of the National Review will contain an imsion of the Senate was comparatively brief | portant review of the bimetallic situation in to-day, as more than half the day was Europe by leaders of the movement in spent behind closed doors. During the open | England, France and Germany, and arsession the bill for an international mone- | ranged specially in view of the visit to Eutary conference was debated, Mr. Chand- rope of Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Coller speaking in favor of it and Mr. Stew- orado, who is now in Paris. Edmund art, of Nevada, against. Mr. Chandler's D'Arters, secretary of the French Bimetalspeech was carefully prepared and was in lic League, contributes a careful article on the nature of a statement of the attitude | the situation and the steady growth of the of the Republican side of the chamber on | movement in France. In it he declares that the bill. Mr. Stewart, although criticising there is no doubt that the French governthe commission as futile, stated that he ment and a great majority of the French would not oppose the measure. It is ex- Parliament are in favor of bimetallism, adpected that a vote will be reached to-mor- | ding: "Our hopes to-day are getting greater | ten days he will leave Dallas for Nevada row, although Mr. Pettigrew, of South Da- than ever, because we believe that the kota, announced a speech which may lead | American election has revealed to Europe generally and to England especially the imand the bankruptcy bill were before the passe (blind alley) into which gold monometallism has led the world. It has been shown conclusively that internationalists

Dr. Otto A endt, a member of the Reichstag and of the Prussian Diet, honorary sec-Germany, he adds, will participate in a but will contribute by raising and fixing the tary Left, is fighting the double standard, which they represent, as a means of enadepreciated silver and as illegitimately enriching American mine owners. But the of that sort of thing. Left neither controls Parliament nor the government. And should a conference be ammoned the German Parliament can be relied upon to be its strong support." Lord Aldenham, who is a director of the Bank of England, devotes much space to shment that Mr. Allen, claiming to be a refuting the arguments of the Gold-standfriend of the people, took the position that | ard Defense Association, which decided that Senator Wolcott was unable to answer treasury every dollar of these prior liens | the first questions asked by English bankers and traders. His lordship thinks that the month of March will enable Mr. Mc-Kinley to carry out the St. Louis programme in regard to bimetallism, and concludes with remarking: "There is no doubt that France and the United States, by agreeing together, could themselves maintain a bimetallic law; but for greater certainty and confidence it would be reasonable that they should ask England and Germany's co-operation.'

'DO THE YANKEE, DICK!'

AND DICK PROCEEDED TO DO SO IN A VERY PUGILISTIC WAY.

Connolly Punished by Burge, but the Fight Declared a Draw-Glove Contests Legalized in Nevada.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Jan. 28.-The fight between Dick Burge and Eddie Connolly, for \$5,000, which took place at the Olympic Club here to-night, and was declared a draw, caused unusual excitement, crowds flocking to the doors of the clubhouse and requiring extra police to preserve order. Inside the Olympic Clubhouse, however, decorum prevailed. Dick and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. Burge was the favorite. He weighed 143 pounds, while Connolly weighed only 138 pounds. Connolly was the first to reach the ringside, and he was accorded a feeble reception. This caused the manager of the club to step to the front and announce that any expressions indicative of favortism would be followed by the expulsion of the

persons participating. The fight opened in a businesslike manner. The first two rounds were decidedly in Burge's favor. Then the excitement became intense, for it was seen that a stubborn fight was intended. In the third round Connolly drew the first blood. He it may secure the adoption of a system of | landed a succession of heavy half-arm bimetallism by the leading commercial na- blows on Burge's chest and neck. This caused Burge's trainer to shout, "Do the Yankee, Dick!" For this interference in the fight Burge's trainer was severely rebuked by the referee. The fourth round favored Connolly, who landed heavily on his opponent's face, causing Burge to bleed profusely. After several clinches Connoly displayed considerable ability, recovering his position with ease. There was little change in the fifth, Connolly's tactics, however, seeming to produce some effect on his opponent's wind. In the sixth round Burge forced the

fighting and rushed Connolly to the ropes. The latter slipped and nearly fell down, and Burge landed with terrific force on his opponent's face. For a moment the fight seemed nearly over, but Connolly gamely recovered, and the round ended with a terrible punishment for both. The seventh proved to be a repetition of this savage fighting. Excitement was at fever heat, many members of the club jumping up it their seats and shouting, "Stop the fight!" and "Call the police!" Connolly's face could scarcely be recognized in this round. Burge seemed to have a slight advantage, though Connolly's body blows left him almost winded. Both responded gamely when time was called at the beginning of the tenth round. The fighting was of the most terrific order. After a few seconds the referee entered the ring and signaled for silence. He then said: "We must stop this fighting." Instantly pandemonium reigned throughout the clubroom. Three hundred men sprang to their feet, positively mad with he excitement of the moment, as the referee declared the fight a draw.

Connolly's seconds helped him to his dressing room. Burge apparently became insane as a result of the fight. He fought his own seconds, raved and tried to get at Connolly's trainer, Kelly. Burge's friends finally succeeded in getting him away from

unwilling members of the club to quit the hall. The crowd outside joined with those who had witnessed the contest in cursing the decision of the referee. After the fight and the excitement was over a reporter succeeded in obtaining an interview with Connolly. Connolly's head was terribly battered. Burge's heaviest blows falling chiefly on his face. Apart from this he said hel had felt no ill effects from the fight. Asked his opinion concerning the contest, Connolly replied: "It really was such hot work that I do not know what happened. I hope my Boston friends will understand that it was a great bat-

WILL FIGHT IN NEVADA. Carson or Reno to Be the Meeting

Place of Corbett and Fitzsimmons. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.-It is almost foregone conclusion that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will take place in Nevada and it is about equally as certain that the ring will be pitched in Carson. Everything points to the verification of this dual prophecy. No opposition to the measure was manifested in the upper house and the vast array of Nevadans who are favorable to the measure voice the opinion that it will go through without a struggle. A number of Carson clergymen will lend their

desired to speak on the measure. It was worried over the outlook. They claim that the Senate went into executive session, son alone would develop the fact The executive session lasted until 4:30, that 90 per cent. of the people want when the doors were opened and the Sen- | the championship of the world to be decided in that section of the country. The chief executive of the State has firmly declined to express an opinion as to how the matter strikes him. He has refused to be interviewed on the subject; but the Carson folks have about concluded that Gov. Sadler will be swayed by the wishes Mr. Hale spoke of the importance of agreeing on some bankruptcy measure. The bill fight, W. K. Wheelock, partner of Dan Stuart, is just now about as noncommittal was speedily displaced, however, on an objection of Mr. Brown, of Utah. This left as the Governor is in respect to the new bill. The Carson people are working like beavers with a view to securing the fight and while Reno and Virginia City have claims to put forward it is admitted on Senate bill for a life saving station near every side that Carson stands the best chance of capturing the contest. A dispatch from Carson City to-night says: The glove contest bill passed the Senate to-day and the Governor, it is believed, will sign it. It is pretty certain that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will come off

The bill passed at Carson provides that a glove contest with gloves not lighter than four ounces may be held in Nevada upon payment to the sheriff of the county in which the contest is to take place of \$1,000 for a license and the presentation of a certificate from two regular physicians that the contestants are in perfect physical health. This shall be done ten hours previous to the contest. Nine-tenths of the license money goes into the State treasury and the balance to the county where the

contest takes place.

Dan Stuart's Announcement. CHICAGO, Jan. 28.-A private dispatch received from Dan Stuart by L. M. Houseman to-night says that he will to-morrow notify the principals in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight to be prepared to fight in the State of Nevada on the 17th of March. Stuart says that he is not prepared at the present time to name the exact location of the fight, but in the course of the next ten or fifteen days he will announce the town where the event is to be pulled off. A meeting of railroad men will be held in San Francisco to-morrow for the purpose of considering rates and arrangements for people desiring to go to the fight from points on the Pacific coast. Stuart says in his dispatch that in the course of the next in order to give the arrangements for the fight his personal attention.

Corbett Is Satisfied. CHICAGO, Jan. 28 .- "So the fight is a sure thing for Nevada, is it?" asked James are far more logical partisans of sound J. Corbett to-night, when informed that the bill had passed both houses of the Neyada Legislature. "Well, it's a great thing committee on Pacific railroads to inquire retary of the German Bimetallic League, to have it under legal sanction, but it conference called by any other power, concerned. Nevada suits me perfectly for Dr. Arendt explains, "will not, as a fighting ground. It may be a little cold in 1892, be represented by fanatic gold men; there, and I was counting on a fight down South, where it is warmer. However, it price of silver. Liberal free trade and the is all one to me. It's a high altitude out ocialistic press, with the entire parliamen- there, but I'll fix that by putting in my training as near the battle ground as possible. Nevada suits me all right, and I am ing debtors to repay gold mortgages with | glad that there will be no conflict with the law or any court proceedings. I am tired

John E. Redmond, M. P., was tendered reception by the members of the Irish National Club at New York last night. Mr. Redmond made a brief speech, in which he congratulated the members for their loyalty to the Irish cause.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arizing from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 25 cents a bottle.

Join the procession. If you have a cough or a cold join the crowds that are hurrying to the drug stores for Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. It is agreeable, quick to cure, and absolutely infallible. Sold by Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one mi

mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by Curi-CURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest

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PRICES-Side boxes, \$1,50; orchestra, \$1; dress 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Matinee-Side boxes, \$1; orchestra, 75c; dress circle, 50c; balcony, 25c. Seats Pembroks Monday, 3 Nights, Popular Matinee. The Great Comedy Hit, My Friend From India.

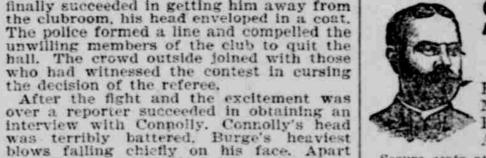
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